DO PROGRESS MADE ON THE PINANCE COMMITTER'S BILL.

That Seems to Have Dropped Out of Staht, ned All the Talk Centres on a Compremise Bill that Somebody Is Supposed to He Preparing-Mr. Hate Goads Mr. Harris Into a Declaration that if Concessions Are Necessary He Would Glory in Accepting Them, Even Though Objectionable, to Order to Got Rid of the McKinley Bill.

WARRINGTON, April 28 .- A call of the Senate had to be again resorted to this morning to secure the attendance of a quorum before the regular proceedings of the day were begun. A request for unanimous consent to proceed

to the consideration of a private bill on the miendar was objected to by Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) on the ground that after the morning business each day the remnant of the morning hour-really two hours-might be spent in the regular consideration of business on the cal-

A few minutes afterward the Vice-President announced that morning business was dis-posed of, and thereupon, at 11:30 A. M., Mr. Barris (Dem., Tenn.) moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Tariff bill. In response to a request by Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb to allow some business on the calendar to be taken up, Mr. Harris remarked that the disposition of the Tariff bill was of vastly more mnortance than the consideration of all the bills on the calendar put together, and he insisted on his motion.

"Are we not entitled," Mr. Allen said in remonstrance, "to have some business trans-acted in the morning hour independent of the Tariff bill? I realize as fully as the Senator from Tennessee the necessity of acting promptly on that measure and am perfectly willing to go to work at 10 o'clock in the morning and continue in session up to 9 or 10 'clock at night. The Senator from Tennessee has my sympathy to a great extent."

The question was taken on Mr. Harris's motion, and it was agreed to: Yeas, 31: nays, 19. se the Senate at 11:45 proceeded to the conideration of the Tariff bill.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Ma.) inquired as to the par-Hamentary status of the bill, and was informed by the Vice-President that it was being considered in the Committee of the Whole, the pending question being the first amendment, a change the date when the bill is to go into effect from the 1st to the 30th of June, 1894. "So that," said Mr. Hale, "a bill of 206 pages, covering every industry of the country,

nd covering doubtful results to many of them is to go into effect only sixty-five days ahead. I appeal to the Senator from Tennessee to le this part of the bill remain unacted upon until through and know what is likely to be done. "I do not believe," Mr. Hale continued, "that

the Senator from Tennessee knows what is going on in by-ways and corners and holes in the wall, in which an attempt is being made tofix a bill that will gain the votes of more I have here certain statements by Democratic nators, which I will have read at the clerk's desk. I do not believe that those statements conference with the Senator from Tennessee. They present such startling contrasts to what he believes and to what is the policy of the Democratic party that I cannot believe they have been made in full consultation, but that there is a scheme and a plan and some devices at work in order to gain votes is undoubtedly a fact." . Hale then had read by the clerk the first

Mr. Hale then had read by the clerk the first f his papers, which was an interview with ienator Brice of Ohio, some six weeks ago, in pposition to the bill. Then he had read the econd of the papers, a recent interview with he same benator, speaking of a compromise ariff bill. And, Mr. Hale continued, here s a new bill to be taken up on different lines, and that bill will be some day sprung upon the ienate, and a united Democratic vote will be sked to pase it.

and that bill will be some day spring upon the Benate, and a united Democratic vote will be saked to pase it."

The third paper which Mr. Hale had read was a newspaper interview with Mr. Voorhees, in which he is represented as being in favor of free sugar. Mr. Hale went on to say that the Democratic Benators concerned in these statements had been all on the confessional, except the Benator from Ohio (Mr. Brice). That Senator had deciared six weeks ago that the bill was objectionable in every way, but now he had changed his mind and had declared that a secret intrigue was going on. No one engaged in making these propositions had seen fit to deny them; but no matter how many denials they might make, thirty days—perhaps twenty, perhaps fiftsen—would disclose to the Senate and the country the result of these secret furtive operations that were going on. He had no doubt that the sugar achedule of the bill was to be made so that it should satisfy the refiners, and that the producers in Louisiana and Nebraska would be ground between the upper and the nether milistones. If the Senator from Tennessee had any doubt of it he had only to wait ten or fifteen or twenty days and he had the would be accorded, and he would find

tor from Tennessee and any doubt of it he had only to wait ten or litteen or twenty days and his doubt would be removed, and he would find himself confronted with a requirement to vote for a proposition rearranging the vote for a proposition rearranging the position. The control of the state of the stat

Mr. Fale I will ask the Senator one square question. The provision of this bill touching sugar is carefully worked out. It had the

it that the benator from Tennesses agrees to it. Does he not?

"I assented to it as a member of the Finance Committee." Mr. Harris admitted.

"And the Senator is championing the bill with that provision in it?" said Mr. Hale. "Now, what will be the position of the Senator when no is agked to vote for an amendment which is clearly not in the interest of the sugar growers in Louisiana or Nebraska, but le in the interest of the refiner, and so changes the schedule that the refiner, and so changes the schedule that the refiner, and so changes the schedule that the refiner gets a great advantage? Will the Senator vote for it on the thoory that it reduces taxation?"

"I am as little in I avor." Mr. Harris declared emphatically, "of adding and benefiting the sugar refiners or the sugar trust as the Senator from Maine or any man in this chamber or outside of it. But if to make such concessions was an indispensable necessity to make a bill to reduce taxation and to repeal the infamies of the Mc. Kinley act, I would glory in accepting them." Applease on the Democratic side and in the galleries.

"That tells the whole story." Mr. Hale ax-

galleries.
"That tells the whole story," Mr. Hale exclaimed, with an air of extreme satisfaction.
"The Senator has let it all out. No matter what offensive provisions may be inserted in this bill at different points, the Senator will vote for every one of them for the sake of getting the bill through. He has stated in a few words and much better than I could all that I was seeking to bring before the Senate and the counter." tion, and reading and having read long ex-tracts from newspapers and documents ap-

was seeking to bring before the Senate and the country."

"They are so much less objectionable," said Mr. Harris, "than the policy of the Senator from Maine and his McKinley act, that I can scarcely imagine a proposition that I would not maintain as preferable to it; and if I had to decide between continuing the McKinley act in force or substituting it with something at least better—although not so much better as I desired—I would yote for the latter. I hope the Senator from Maine understands my position on the question."

hope the Senator from Maine understands my position on the question.

I do. I do thoroughly," said Mr. Hale, complacently.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., O.) argued that the time when the bill should go into effect ought not to be voted on until the bill had been gone through to the conclusion. That should be the last thing determined. He declared that the bill had never been considered by the Committee on Finance, and that none of the amendments had been presented to the full committee until after they had been agreed to by the majority. The bill now before the Senate, he said, was new in every part of it, and senators had therefore to take it up and consider it in detail.

by the majority. The bill now before the Senate, he said, was new in every part of it, and Senators had therefore to take it up and consider it in detail.

Mr. Vest (Dem., Me.) controverted the accuracy of Mr. Sherman's statement as to the bill and amendments not having been considered in the Finance Committee.

Mr. Sherman reiterated his statement, and explained how the bill and amendments were acted on in committee.

Mr. Hale broke into the colloque and said:

"If the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Voorhees) is properly reported, he was against the sligar schedule and in favor of free sugar. Now, if a vote had been asked in committee on that item, and if he had voted for free sugar with the Republican members of the committee, would there not be free sugar in the bill?"

"As a matter of course," was Mr. Vest's reply, "If one Democrat on the committee had voted with the five Republicans, they would have had the majority. But it is not true, and it is scarcely parliamentary to bring in here a newspaper report and read it as the deliberate expression of opinion of a Senator. The Senator from Indiana is not here and i am not authorized to speak for him. But this practice of bringing in these irresponsible and vagabond interviews, and taking up the time of the Senator with reading and commenting on them, should be put an end to. It is a disgrace to the proceedings of this body."

Mr. Sherman deprecated the practice of getting Senators off their regular line of argument and starting side issues. He complimented the House bill as an ordinary logical bill, based on the Pemocratic plat orm. It had removed all taxes on raw material, and, therefore, placed on the free list coal, iron ore, and wool. But the Finance Committee, in the bill which it had reported, had abandoned the doctrine of free raw materials and had yielded—he knew not under what influence—on almost everything in the shape of raw material except wool. He criticised the action of the committee on these points, as well as in respect to an income tax on the savi

which strikes down many important industries."

At the close of Mr. Sherman's remarks Mr. Stewart (Pop. Nev.) took the floor and read a speech on the gold standard question. He was followed by Mr. Dolph (Rep., Or.), who delivered the sixth installment of his speech against the Tariff bill.

At 3 P. M. Mr. Dolph yielded the fleor, when Mr. Cameron (Rep., Pa.) offered resolutions on the death of Representative Lilley of Pennsylvania. Eulogies were delivered by Senators Cameron, Palmer, and Chandler, the resolutions were agreed to, and the Senate adjourned until Monday at 11 A. M.

COLLISION ON THE BRIDGE, Brakes Get Out of Order and There Is a

By an awkward rear-end collision on the Brooklyn Bridge at 8:25 o'clock yesterday morning traffic was delayed for a few minutes and one passenger was injured. A train of five cars had just been pulled away from the platform on the incoming side at the Brooklyn end of the bridge, and another train was approaching at a high rate of speed. The brakeman on the first car of the approaching train nut on his brakes. In some way the brake chains under the car became entangled and the train came to a sudden stop about a car length from the end of the platform. An engine was run out to pull the train in but it wouldn't budge an inch. The brake chains

In the mean time another train was approaching and the danger signal was dis-played. The gripman on this train released the cable, but he could not prevent a collision The half dozen passengers on the first car were

The half dozen passengers on the first car were roughly shaken up, and one of them. E. W. Kelly, a commercial traveller of 304 West Thirtieth street, was thrown out of his seat and severely bruised. He was sent home in an ambulance.

None of the other passengers was injured. There was a delay of fifteen minutes until the brake chains of the first train were straightened out. People in the crowd on the platform wanted to know if such accidents were inevitable when one train got stuck at the platform.

The colliding cars were damaged to the extent of \$50. The four men in charge of the oncoming train were immediately discharged by superintendent Martin, who said they were clearly responsible for the accident, having falled to take any notice of the danger signal which had been hung out by the train despetable.

OPERA SINGERS LEAVE US.

The Steamships Toursine and Etruria Carry Away Most of the Principals, At different hours between the close of the gala performance at the opera house on Fri-

day night and 8 o'clock resterday morning the singers who sailed on La Touraine found their way down to the steamer.

M. Plançon, who was still suffering from a sore throat on Friday evening and could not sing "The Two Grenadiers," was among the first, and Mme. Melba, who was serenaded at 2 o'clock resterday morning by some of the opera house orchestra, arrived at the French

opera house orchestra, arrived at the French pier in the early dawn. The brothers De Rieszke, who gave a supper at their apartments at the Dunmore, were other laterivals. Mile. Calvé came down shortly after the close of her performance at the opera house. In the proud consciousness of having been the great success of the last performance. Others of the company to sail on La Touraine were bignoride Lucia, Vignas, and Martajoura, and Jules Lassaile. These, with Melca, the two Die Reszkes and Calvé, are to sing at Covent Garden this spring.

On the htruria were Mme, Arnoldson and her husband, Alfred Fischoff, and Signor Mancinelli, as well as MM, Dufriche, Vaschetti, and Castelmary. They were accompanied to Quarantine by a tuz, or which were several friends, headed by Mr. Max Hirsch and Mr. W. A. Parry, the stage manager at the Metropolitae. There was a band on board and plenty of enthusiasm to speed the departing singers. Mims Eames, it is said, will go to Covent instance the series in "Werther," and Mr. Farry, who put the opera on here, will go to London to superintend its production.

DEACON AND TRUSTEE IN JAIL, Blabop Hood's Visit to a Negro Church

ent interested in a somewhat remarkable case which has come under the charge of liepresentative Whiting of Michigan One of his constituents has been for several years drawit ing a consion as the widow of a soldier in a Michigan regiment. Some time ago her pension was stopped, and for a long time she made no investigation as to the cause. Then she appealed to Mr. Whiting, who has discovered that the department suspended the sension on the ground of fraud, the soldier, whose widow the pensioner claimed to be having turned up and made application for an original pension in his own behalf, which was granted on the proof that he was not dead and never had been. But Mr. Whiting is not so sure about this. He is armed with a great mass of evidence to prove that his constituent is a widow, and among the affidavits presented are a number from the relatives. Iriends, and neighbors of the soldier, who swear that they attended him in his sickness. Stirs Up a How. PORTLAND, Ma., April 28.—The visit of Bishop Hood of South Carolina to Zion Methodist Episcopal Church (colored) was the occasion of a reception last night. There was a sacred concert, followed by an address to the Bishop. Ice cream and cake were then served. All lee cream and cake were then served. All went well until near the close, when trouble began which resulted in Deacon Johnson. Trustee Filiott, and several members of the church being landed in the station house. A young man usuned lived and a friend had a dispute with one of the managers in regard to tickets and a light canuel, leed received a blow on the eye, and somebody struck the liex, E. Thompson, the teator, on the cat. Blows were freely exchanged. Folicemen arrested eight of the disturbers.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS Six SENATOR GRAT'S PROPOSED AMEND-Little Tailors MENT TO THE SENATE BULES,

It Would Practically Put an End to Speech Making in the Scante-Socretary Le-mont's Summary Dismissal of Twenty-five Clerks-A Romarkable Possion Case,

WARHINGTON, April 28.—Senator Gray of Delaware probably did not really mean it

when he introduced in the Senate the other

day the following proposed amendment to

No Senator shall read a speech, nor shall be read

The Delaware Senator submitted this unique

proposition at a moment when he was a little

out of patience at Senator Delph of Oregon,

who under theguise of making a tariff speech.

was rambling all over every subject in crea-

parently connected in no way with the Tariff

bill, which was the subject under discussion in the Senate. If Mr. Gray's amend-ment to the rules should be adopt-ed, which, of course, it will not be the practical effect would be to put an end to

speech making in the United States Senate.

because there are only three or four Senators

who ever make a set speech without the use of

manuscript. Senator Welcott of Colorado

commits his speeches to memory and delivers

them with much grace and elecutionary and

oratorical effect, and a few other Senators oc-

casionally make speeches without having them written out, but this is seidom the case

during a formal debate such as is now in prog-ress in the Senate. Moreover, it is a fact not

to be disputed by anybody that some of the

ablest and best speeches are delivered by Sen-

ators who make no pretensions whatever to

oratory and who could do no better than read

a speech from manuscript if their reelection

During the pending debate it has been

noticeable that the ablest arguments have been made by men who have no qualities at

all as public speakers, but who simply write

out an argument and read it to the Senate.

They would not even do this but for the un-written law of the Senate that does not permit

the publication of a speech in the Recorduniess

it has previously been read in the Senate. Two

progress of the debate on the Wilson bill were

those of Senators McMillan of Michigan and

Washburn of Minnesota. These men are wealthy, shrewd, practical business men, who

Senators Chandler and Gallinger of New

sonal enemies that of late they are not even on

put his name down for it, but the old gentle

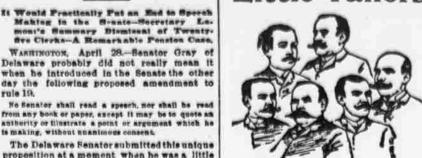
Secretary Lamont has created consternation among the army of Government clerks in

Washington by summarily dismissing twenty-

does not charge them with "offensive parti-

The Democratic Congressmen who have

depended upon it.



SUN, SUNDAY, APRIL 29, 1891

Take advantage of this opportunity!

We are making stylish Spring Suits to order at \$15.50.

We have made the same suits for a good many years at \$20. Avail yourself of these low prices and procure a suit. We have at least 200 different styles from which to select, that come from the leading mills.

Samples and self-measurement guide sent.

JACOBS BROTHERS,

229 Broadway, opp. P. O. Bowery, cor. Broome St.

surrounded his deathbed, and belped to put him in his coffin and lower him into his grave. The department has ther-fore, held up the pension transferred from the woman to the man, and is now endeavoring to find out whether the soldier for whose services some-body is entitled to a pension is dead, or whether anybody is entitled to a pension as his widow. One of the pensions granted must certainly have been based on fraud.

wealthy, shrewd, practical business men, who cannot under any circumstances "make a speech." yet the essays, or whatsver they may be called, that they read to the Senate, contained more information and practical instruction on the subject of the tariff than all the orations of the theorists put together. Senator McMillan, for instance, confined his speech almost wholly to a discussion of the relations of the Canadian tariff policy to that of the United States, and to prove that the provisions of the Wilson bill and those of the recent Tariff bill of the Canadian Parliament are so reciprocal and close-litting in their construction that they must have been prepared on the advice of some one interested more in carrying out the policy of Canada than in protecting the farmers of the United States. Senator McMillan lives in Detroit, on the Canadian border, and to his general knowledge of the workings of the tariffs of the two countries is added the result of a long study of the subject.

Senator Washburn likewise confined his ar-The total strength of the regular army to-day, according to the War Department's sta-tistics, is as follows: Cavairy, 6,474; artillery, 3,885; infantry, engineer, and other branches of the service, 12,182. The strength of the drilled militia in the various States added to this number makes a total of about 150,000, and the estimate of the officials, based on the census figures, is that the whole number of men qualified for military duty in the United States is about 8,000,000.

The Rev. E. B. Bagby, chaplain of the House, mind Hangman Dennis's stick in "Barnaby Rudge." It was a walking stick on which are drawn in relief the heads of half a dozen members of Congress in addition to that of the reverend gentleman himself. It was the work of a convict in the Montana penilentiary, who writes that the heads were drawn from pictures of these gentlemen which appeared in an illustrated paper. The only implements at his command were a broken penkife, a bit of window glass, and red ink. The heads are drawn in relief, and the work is highly creditable from an artistic standpoint. The faces of Mr. Caruth of kentucky, Mr. Outhwaite of Ohio, Mr. Shilery of Pennsylvania, Mr. Everett of Massachusetts, and Mr. Maguire of California are among those reproduced. Those of the three gentlemen first named are especially good, and would be recognized even without the names which appear in raised letters beneath. The cane is surmounted by a handle of hore. mind Hangman Dennis's stick in "Barnaby tries is added the result of a long study of the sublect.

Senator Washburn likewise confined his argument to pointing out the benefits of the reciprocity treaties which are abrogated by the provisions of the Wilson bill. The Democratic Senators say that they did not intend to abrogate the treaties, but it is perfectly clear to any lawyer that the Wilson bill does in effect nuilify them, and this was made perfectly clear by Mr. Washburn. During his long career as a business man connected with large concerns the Minnesota Senator has become well informed as to the practical workings of reciprocal arrangements with the South American and other countries, and his argument in opposition to the destruction of the reciprocal advantages to the United States was very strong and businessilke. This class of speeches would be entirely lost to the public if Senator Gray's amendment to the rules should be adopted, and for that reason it is not apt to be even considered seriously.

against Secretary Carlisle to compel the Secretary to show cause why Gaddis should not be restored to his place as a clerk in the Treasury Department, came up in the District Circuit Court here to-day before Judge Bradley. After a long argument, Judge Bradley dismissed the petition, saying that the sourts had no power to interfere in the matter of removals in the executive departments. sonal enemies that of late they are not even on speaking terms. It is quite possible, however, that the whirling of next fail's elections will make these colleagues scatmates in the Senate. When the Democrats carried Illinois last year, Senator Chandler, who always takes time by the forelock, put his name down in Capt. Eassett's little red book as an applicant for Cullom's seat on the front row when it should become vacant. Shortly afterward Mr. Gallinger. Who is also aritic forehanded, looked about him for a good seat, and thought the one occupied by Senator bolph of Oregon would just about suit him. So he told Capt. Bassett to put his name down for it, but the old gentle-

The total number of fourth-class Postmaster appointed to-day was 51, of which 32 were to Among the appointments were the following: New Jersey-Edwin F. Westcott, South Seaville, rice R. Cosron, dead. New York-Emma Barding, Alconomic, vice John put his name down for it, but the old gentlemin said:

"Mr. Gallinger, why don't you apply for Mr.
Dixon's seat, which is next to Mr. Cullom's?
You are more apt to get that."

"Why," said the New Hampshire Senator,
"Dixon's coming back."

"No, he isn't," said the Captain. "He said
awhile ago that he wouldn't serve another
term under any circumstances whatever."

"All right," said Mr. Gallinger; "put me
down for Mr. Dixon's seat then," and the Captain did so.

in the House to-day, and general debate there-on exhausted. It was considered a short time down for Mr. Dixon's seat then," and the Captain did so.

It is already determined that Mr. Dixon will not be a candidate for reclection, but that he will be succeeded by ex-Gov. Wetmore. If Mr. Cullom is defeated by William R. Morrison or somebody else, Mr. Chandler will get his seat, which is next to that now occupied by Mr. Dixon, and the New Hampshire Senators will then sit clow to elbow in the Senate. Mr. Dixon's seat is the one occupied for many years by Senator Edmunds, and before that time by the Rhode Island Senator's grandfather, the first of the three Nathan F. Dixons who have been in Congress from the southwest corner of "Little Rhody." on exhausted. It was considered a short time by paragraphs for amendments, when a point of no quorum was raised by Mr. Baker (liep., N. H. . The lack of a quorum being officially demonstrated, at 5:35 the House adjourned until 12 octock Monday. The provisions in the bill, as reported by the committee, requiring that educational institutions to which army officers are detailed as military instructors, shall provide quarters for them without expense to the Government, and limiting the number of Major-Generals in the army to two, one of whom shall have the rank of lirevet Lieutenant-tioneral, were stricken out by instruction of the committee.

Secretaries Gresham and Carlisle, Postmaster-General Bissell, Private Secretary Thurber, and Don M. Mckinson left Washington this evening for Fortress Monroe, expecting to return on Monday. Their departure wave ries to a rumor that the President had gone down the river on the Bolphin to spend Sunday. The President has no idea of going anywhere at present. five of them from his own department. He

RECEPTION TO ADMINAL BENHAM.

wasnington by summarily dismissing twentyfive of them from his own department. He
does not charge them with "offensive partisanship," or "inefficiency," or "neglect of
duty," or any of the usual shortcomings which
are used as excuses for getting rid of Government employees, but he has removed them on
the sole ground that their services are not
needed. The Secretary of War has learned,
what everybody else in Washington has
known for a long time, that in some of
the Government departments the clerks loaf
more than half the day and work very little the
other half. It is equally true, however, that in
other departments clerks do much more work
than they are paid for, and in many cases they
get much smaller salaries than they deserve.
But in the Slate. War, and havy Departments
nohody is overworked, and Secretary Lamont
will nover miss the twentr-five clerks whom
he has dropped. Indeed, he might wield his
axe again without crippling the work
of his department. In the State and
Navy sections of the big granite building the clerks have a softer time even
than in the War Department, and if Secretaries Greeham and Horbertshould swertake
it into their heads to get their departments down to a practical, business-like basis,
they could reduce the annual appropriation
for clerk hire by a very large amount. It is
understool that Secretary Lamont's action is
the forerunner of a general cleaning of all unnecessary clerks and emplorees. Secretary Hoke
somith has issued an order calling for daily information as to the efficiency of the several
hywith a view to dismissing those whose services can be spared and it is said that the
other Cabinet officials are preparing to follow his example. The estimates for clerk
hire will be much lower in the coming
Legislative. Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill than ther were last year, and if
the prophecies of the Cabinet officers and
congressmen are carried out there will be a
big discharge of clerks at the end of the lis-cal
rear and a consequent large reductio Officers of the Army and Navy Invited to Meet film at the United Service Club, A great social function of a character with which Washington society has been much more familiar than have the polite entertainers of New York, will occur in the rooms of the United Service Club, 16 West Thirty-first street, on Thursday evening. The club members have tendered a formal reception to Admiral A. E. K. Benham on that evening, and to honor the chief guest of the occasion will also have as guests all the officers of the acmy and nays stationed near the city, officers of the National thursday and distinguished citizens who have done service as United States volunteers in the army and nays. The reception is to be a token of the cith's appreciation of the "manner in which Admiral Benham sustaines the nation's honor and enforced respect for the nation's flag "during his recent service at life. The officers will be requested to appear in full dress uniform, as they seidom do at social affairs outside of Washington.

The licecution Committee is Major-Gen. M. T. McMaison, Major-Gen. Josiah Forter, Brig.-Gen. G. H. McKibben Brig.-ten. J. P. Hatch. Commodure Horace Fluer, Faymaster G. Def. Harton, Capt. H. G. Mills, Lieut, Garland N. Whistier, Major J. R. Horner, Lieut, William L. Flanagan, Lieut, H. Morrell, becertary; Lieut, John N. Golding, Capt. David Wilson, Treasurer. street, on Thursday evening. The club mem-

Buffalo Bill on Deck.

Col. W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) reached his completely run down, could hardly raise hand or fost, Wild West grounds at Thirty-ninth street, South Brooklyn, on Friday, after a long trip through the Western country, where he has been purchasing horses for his entertainment and selecting the Indians that will, by the permission of the general Government, be a very interesting part of the Wild West. On the same day a large number of cowioys, in charge of several fundred head of horses, also reached the grounds. During the week all the 600 members of the Wild West Company will be in camp in South Brookin. The City of Berlin, which is expected on Monday or Tuesday, will bring over the Russian Cossacks, Belouin Arabs. French. English, and German soldiers, in all a narty of more than 100 horsemen, who are to take part in the show. It will open on Saturday, May 12 and will continue at the same place for six months, giving performances every afternoon and evening. through the Western country, where he has are practised on the pension rolls, are at present interested in a somewhat remarkable case which has some under the charge of the case been persistently claiming that great frauds

CARPET T. M. STEWART 326 7th Ave. CLEANING, Tel-phone 1301.18.

DO NOT SUFFER! THEIR INTEREST IN SAMOA.

From heat and a roasting range this sum-GERMAN SENTIMENT DIVIDED AS TO mer! Buy \$10.00 worth of goods now FROM THE 6TH AVE. BAUMANN and Receive Free a Gift of a Gas

Makes work light. No ashes, dust, or smell. Just the thing for summer! A gas stove is really a boon in hot weather, and will cost you

When the 6th Ave. Baumann Beckons he has a good thing-sure. And no dealer can beat this, either. Another

good thing for summer homes: BEDROOM SUIT-11 PIECES.

Oak Bed, Bureau, and Washetand...
Two Cane Feat Unairs
One Cane Seat Locker.
Une Oak Table.
One Woven Wire Spring
Two Feather Pillows
One Hair Mattress

Furniture, Carpets, Matrings, Bedding, Clocks Amps, Pictures, Baby Carriages, Refrigerators Roves, Gas Stores, Ranges, &c. CASH OR CREDIT.

LUDWIG BAUMANN & COMPANY,

258, 260, 262 6th Ave., near 17th st. East Side the Street, Remember. Open Saturday Evenings until 9 o'clock.

NOTE.—To Ont-of-town Ruyers: By sending 10 cents in stamps to our Mail Order Department for the New Illustrated Catalogue you will come into possession of an expensively getten up and invaluable work as a book of reference when in need of Firinitare or Household Goods, and can procure anything desired from ulta that way without the trouble and cost of a visit.

Great care given to packing and shipping.

OUR TERMS.

\$1.00 per week on . \$75 | \$2.50 per week on \$200 1.50 per week on . 100 | 3.00 per week on 350 2.00 per week on . 150 | 8.50 per week on 800

CRANKS AT GRICK CHURCH. Harmless for the Most Part, but the Last One Broke Some Glass,

Grace Church in Broadway is open all day and occasionally it is visited by such a crank as paid his respects to the door of the church house on Thursday evening. Sexton Mason H. Partridge was sitting in the library about 6 o'clock talking to some choir boys when there was a crash of glass at the front door. Mr. Fartridge ran out and found a man about fifty years old who was evidently insane. He

of ground glass in the doors. What do you want?" asked Mr. Partridge,

had broken with his fist the two large pieces

when they will separate some joining Prof. Richardson at Antwerp, some going to Paris, while a few intend to leave for New York on the Etruria, which sails Aug. 4.

There are thirty-live undergraduates in the clube, and they will be accompanied by other Amherst men on a part of their trip. H. S. Whitcomb, Amherst, 124, will act as general manager, and Charles Terry of London has charge of the English concerts.

Course Herris Is a Tommeny Man. Conrad Harris, who is President of the House Owners' and Taxpayers' Association of the Twelith and Nineteenth wards, was considered a good catch by the German Reform Union politicians, and they accordingly an-

nexed him to themselves in the Twenty-fourth
Assembly district. The annexation was without his consent, however, and as he is a redhot Tammany Hall man he resented it. In a
statement made resterday he said:
"I protest against the use of my name in
connection with any meeting or organization
whose object is the overthrow of the only Demogratic organization in he city. As a consistent
Idemocrat, I am a member of Tammany Half.
As a taxoayer, I am satisfied that the interests
of the city are well cared for by the present
municipal administration."

AFTER THE DOCTORS HAD GIVEN HER UP.

Last week we gave the history of a business man broken down from what he supposed was nervous prostration, overwork, cured by No. 10, dyspepsis be-

Some Wish to Start a German Protects rate and Others to Let New Zenland Have Her Way-May Day Celebrations-Ablanct Offers Some More Astound-

THE PROPER POLICY.

ing Revelations-Americans in Berlin. BERLIN, April 28.-German politicians and fficials are asking what shall be done with Samoa. The question is regarded with profound indifference by the general public, but as it is the only political topic of any present

impurtance it has been little less than a godsend to the Berlin editors, who have been driven to their wits' ends for high politics during the even duliness of the last week. Opinion on the Samoan question is sharply di-

vided. There are many who wish the Government to rid twelf of all further entanglement in Samoan affairs and to confine its colonial enterprise to Germany's existing possessions. There are others who argue strongly for a German protectorate, on the ground that German trade preponderates in the islands. The persons who are tired of the everlasting riction at Apia hail New Zealand's offer to take charge of Samoa, as a lucky avenue of scape from further vexation.

The colonial enthusiasts, however, profess

to be amazed by the Wellington Government's impudence. They are in the minority, but they make up for their numerical weakness by con-tinuous shouting. The kernel of the party is the group behind the Colonialblatt. Round it have been gathered the National Liberal and the Conservative editors, with their political backers. Their clamor abated somewhat early in the week, but was stimulated again by the report that the Emperor had told his Minister of Foreign Affairs not to lessen Germany's hold

Beyond question the sober judgment of the majority is voiced by the Vossische Zeitung, which regards Germany's position in Samoa as very unsatisfactory. The empire can win no honor there in any event, it says, and all the interests of German trade can be easily and amply guarded under a foreign protectorate. The Vossische Zeitung pronounces decidedly in favor of an English rather than an American protectorate, as England would not only secure German interests more satisfactorily, but also might grant Germany some equivalent in Africa or elsewhere.
Several newspapers have noted the interest-

And the work with his fat the two large pieces of ground dispain the doors.

What do you want? asked Mr. Partridge, "What do you want? asked his present on the profession of the part of ing fact that this Samoan agitation has begun

Bender Must tio Buck to Prison to S rve Him Life St tence,

ROME, N. Y., April 28.-The jury in the trial of John V. Bender, for attempt to kill George Harber of Utica by shooting with a pisto, this afternoon rendered a verdict of guilty of asand in the second degree. Bender was once before convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to Amoura pricon for life. He served several year, when his sentence was commuted to ten years. The terms of his commutation were that if he should thereafter be convicted of a felony he should be sentenced to prison to serve out his life sentence.

The Poker Laid the Burglar Low, BRIDGEWATER, Mass., April 28.-A welldressed man about its years old, who gave the name of John Wilson, was discovered early this morning in the house of Mrs. E. A. Fiske on the face estate in Scotland. He was cap-tured by Mrs. Fiske's sen and a neighbor after a struggle, in which the urgist received a se-vere blow on the head from a poker, which later resulted in partial paralysis. The man is in a semi-conscious condition. He is not known here.

A Cumic Oper., Company Stranded. Sanarous, April 28.-The Vanona Leslie comic opera company played here on Thursday night to a clim house. They were not able to any their board bills and were obliged to leave their trunks for security. They were booked to appear in tiene Fails to-night, but vesterday the manager discretered eaving the company bankrupt. They are now stranded in Truy waiting for assi-tures to enable them to get away. Most of the states girls of the company are from Bosion.

Shipped Direct non Votedo to Europe. Tolkio, April 28.-Eight Canadian vessels are being loaded with corn for direct shipment to Lurope. The fleet will return for another 10 is the true disc-live tonic, a revelation to many no pursic on a st. there is not a small belief of present general process. It is not real poster, and in all al-out it out, the furnished of core will be shirted attend this prince in the early summer it is expected that about 5.0 salars conshels of the prince New York, corner will be taken to hurope in the same way.

Hilton, Hughes & Co

Successors to A. T. Stewart & Co.

OPENING OF

Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday,

May 2d, 3d, and 4th. Do not miss this superb display of Gowns in figured and striped Crepes, Crepons, Crinkle Cloth, Zephyrs, Madras Cloth, Linen and Cotton Duck, Brown Linen, Organ-

dies, white and colored Swiss. Chambrays, white Nainsook and Victoria Lawns, and many other novelties in Cotton Goods not usually found in made-up suits.

These costumes are offered at most reasonable prices; the cut styles, and finish are faultless, and the materials are in more beautiful combinations than have ever been imported.

THE ENTIRE BLOCK, Broadway, 4th Av., 9th & 10th Sts.

PRODUCE STOPS IN JERSEY CITE Commission Men Object to the Pent Road's New System.

For a week, beginning with last Monday, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been refusing to receive Southern farm produce; for delivery in this city, has made all deliveries of it in Jersey City, has announced that this is to be its policy for the future, and has thereby raised a tremendous kick and protest from the produce commission trade

The legality of his decision has been questioned on the ground, that Count von Schack's will provided explicitly that the pictures must be removed to licrim. Weimar, or Schwerin.

The Emperor has instructed Prof. Profil of Dresden to restore the famous frescoes in the German Embassy in the Falazzo Caffarelli, Rome. The work will cost 80,000 marks.

Mr. and Mrs. Sheffield, who are the brother and sister-in-law of Miss. William Walter Phelos, and Mrs. Adams, who are relatives of Chapman Coleman of the United States of Philadelphia are at the Hotel Bristol.

Elliest Schenck of New York gave a concert here this week. He conducted his overture to "Andromeda" with great effect, and was applanded enthusia-sically. His skill in scoring and handling instruments was especially mentioned by the critics.

Dr. Conterno probably will produce the opera "Columbus" at the Boyal Opera House soon.

The Ningara Falls Sulcida.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 28.—The woman who committed suicide at Ningara Falls yesterday afternoon, and whose name was given as Mrs. Finnegan of Buffalo, has been identified as Mrs. Prosser widow of Erastus S. Prosser of this city. Mrs. Prosser was about 65 years of seet the woman who committed suicide at Ningara Falls yesterday afternoon, and whose name was given as Mrs. Finnegan of Buffalo, has been identified as Mrs. Prosser widow of Erastus S. Prosser of this city. Mrs. Prosser was about 65 years of the cost of handling by reason of the ferriage, while the first place they will be for the Transloss of the transloss o market.

Many of the buyers say they will not go to
Jersey City as long as they can get goods in
this city, unless the market produce over there
sells at prices so low as to make it particularly
worth their while.

The Magee-Futter Case.

Subprenaes have been served on the witnesses in the case against Joseph T Magee, who is charged with the murtar of Martha Fuller, to appear before the Grand Jury next Tues-



Positively cured by theso

Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia.

Indigestion and Too Hearty Esting. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausca, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

6mall Pill. Small Dose. Email Price.